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## Superiors Snubbed Sing Sing Warden, Friends Explain

**Brophy Resigned, They Say,  
Because of Being Ignored  
by State Superintendent;  
Kirchwey May Get Job**

OSSENING, Nov. 14.—Reports are being ground that despite the courteous wording of Edward V. Brophy's resignation as warden of Sing Sing, he turned it in in the belief that it was the only way of avoiding a situation that was embarrassing to him and might soon become intolerable.

Charles F. Rattigan, State Superintendent of Prisons, is said by Brophy's friends to have ignored him in matters relating to Sing Sing, in which prison reformers went over the warden's head to the superintendent. The permission recently granted by Mr. Rattigan to former warden Thomas Mott Osborne to inspect Sing Sing after being excluded for several years, was mentioned as an example of this.

"Warden Brophy had to resign to save his self-respect," said one of his friends to-day.

Almost every one professing familiarity with the prison situation was ready to predict that the next warden of Sing Sing would be "an Osborne man" and not a Westchester County man. The name most frequently mentioned in connection with the post was that of Dr. George W. Kirchwey, who was acting warden when Osborne was under suspension.

"It is a surprise to me," said Dr. Kirchwey when it was suggested that he might be the next warden. "I have not given the matter a thought."

The petty annoyances to which Warden Brophy has been subjected are said to be numerous. A few days ago he transferred thirty-five men to other prisons because of the congestion at Sing Sing, and yesterday he transferred thirty-two men to other prisons, some of them third and fourth offenders.

## Pay of Census Clerks No Longer Attractive

**Civil Service Commission Reports  
Slump in Applications  
for Examinations**

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The decline in the value of the dollar makes the salary paid the government clerk in Washington look smaller now than it did two years ago, say officials of the Civil Service Commission. In fact, the falling off in applications for census clerk examinations. About 4,100 applications have been received, as against 15,000 in two years past.

The commission is anxious to have minor clerk examinations for the census, set for December 10 and January 7, well attended, as prospects are a register of these workers will not be forthcoming in adequate proportions. A new ruling regarding opening of examinations to women was made public to-day by the commission. This will admit women to many special and professional jobs hitherto closed to them. While all examinations will be open to women, the appointing officer will have the privilege of specifying that a man only shall be named in later appointments. If no such specification is made, the woman will be given an equal chance with the men.

## Packers Called "Evil Force"

**Federal Aid Urged to Curb  
Food Monopoly**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—F. J. Ach, of Dayton, Ohio, addressing the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce to-day, declared that men in various food trades would welcome the formulation of governmental measures to curb the tendency of the Chicago packers to seek control of food distribution.

"They constitute a bulwark of evil which it will be a herculean task to overthrow," said Mr. Ach, calling attention to warnings by Herbert Hoover and the Federal Trade Commission against the packers. William B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, also discussed the danger which he termed the menace to the packers.

## Influenza in Steel Mills

**Workmen Living in Ohio Plants  
During Strike Affected**

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Influenza has broken out among workmen living in steel mills here on account of the steel strike, according to announcement by Youngstown hospital officials to-day, who said six cases had been taken to the hospital from the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company and three from the Brier Hill Steel Company.

Several hundred men have been living in each plant during the eight weeks of the strike.

## Masaryk's Son To Be Czech Envoy to America

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Jan Fugere Masaryk, son of President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, has been named as the Czech-Slovak representative to the Czech-Slovak Legation here.

Mr. Masaryk will act as his country's representative here pending the arrival of Bedrich Stepanek, who recently was appointed Minister to the United States, but who has been detained in Prague. Charles Pergler, who served as Czech-Slovak commissioner here during the war, has left Washington for San Francisco, where he will take passage for Japan to assume the duties of his new post as Czech-Slovak Minister at Tokyo.

# Vote on Cloture To-day To Decide Treaty's Fate

**Adoption of Proposed Will  
Indicate Early Ratifica-  
tion and Defeat of Hitch-  
cock "Stalemate" Plan**

**President's Attitude Secret**

**Many Believe Mr. Wilson  
Will Accept Reservations;  
McCumber Not Opposed**

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—To-morrow will decide if the peace treaty is to be ratified before the end of next week, inasmuch as the Lodge cloture proposal comes up for action immediately on the convening of the Senate.

With that settled there is only one big doubt left on the treaty situation—what the President will do about accepting or rejecting the reservations the committee has put in the treaty and intends to put in.

The general opinion is that the President will accept the Lodge reservations, permit the Administration Senators to vote for the Lodge ratification and will then forward the ratification to be deposited, at the same time dispatching notes to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, asking their approval for the entry of the United States into the league of nations with these reservations. This step is required by the so-called preamble, which is a committee reservation No. 1.

No one knows, however, just what the President will do. He has spoken to no one about the treaty situation since last Friday when he talked with Senator Hitchcock. At that time he had moved so far toward accepting strong reservations, as compared with his view before starting on his Western trip, that many Senators believe he will let the rest of the way and accept the Lodge program.

**Believe Treaty Not Endangered**

If he should not the treaty will not be ratified, judging from the present temper of the Senate and especially the temper of the so-called "mild reservationists." Incidentally, the "mild reservationists" do not believe that the reservations, even that in Article X, injure the treaty to the extent which the President thought when he was speaking in Salt Lake.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, the best friend of the league of nations on the Republican side and, as a matter of fact, one of the staunchest supporters of the league in the Senate, was surprised to hear to-day that a view was taken by some that the Article X reservation practically killed the league.

A provision in Article X, Mr. McCumber said, under which every nation joining the league obligates itself to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of every other nation.

**Economic Boycott a Weapon**

"In Article XVI there still remains a provision, untouched by any reservation, which gives the United States the right to provide that if any nation disregard this obligation to respect the territorial integrity or political independence of the United States, the United States may resort to economic measures against all the members of the league."

The nations of the league are then bound, including even the United States under this reservation adopted yesterday, to apply the economic boycott. They are required to sever all trade and financial relations with the offending country.

"Further, all the nations of the league are bound, even under our reservations, to submit any questions of dispute to the council. So that I think the same results will be obtained with the reservations, to all practical purposes, as without them. The only thing done by this reservation—so far from cutting the heart out of the covenant—is that the United States is not obligated to send soldiers to any part of the world unless Congress specifically grants authority to do so. In my opinion that would never be necessary anyhow, if the other provisions of the league are observed."

## Rail Conferees Expect An Agreement To-day

**Brotherhoods' Overtime Demands  
Is Only Important  
Issue Not Yet Settled**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Conferees, representing the Railroad Administration and heads of the four great railroad brotherhoods, on the latter's demands for revision of employees' working conditions, appeared confident to-day they could complete their work to-morrow.

To-day's session, the fifth, was said to have developed no difficulties of importance further than the question of a half for overtime of trainmen in road service, which still remains unsettled.

Minor differences, Railroad Administration officials said, practically have been disposed of by Herbert Hoover and tentative conclusions have been reached on most of the more important issues. These same officials, however, admitted that not infrequently in such conferences, smooth running machinery suddenly has gone awry, but they hastened to explain that they anticipated nothing of the sort in the present sessions.

## H. C. of Living Hits Courts

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The high cost of living is likely to strike the police court if a measure under study is enacted. Misdemeanors, offenses against traffic regulations and various other peccadilloes are still being assessed in the police courts under the tariff established by Napoleon when editing the famous Napoleonic code.

An advance of 100 per cent on all fines assessed in the police courts is being discussed.

## Boer War Memorial Is Damaged by Sinn Feiners

CORK, Nov. 14.—The Celtic cross erected in memory of Cork soldiers killed in the Boer War has been badly damaged by high explosive bombs placed by Sinn Feiners.

BERGDORF GOODMAN  
616 FIFTH AVENUE

Misses' costumes which present the unusual in apparel for young women

## Palmer Idea Rejected By Nebraska Governor

**Living Cost Conference Called  
Off, Saying "Ill-Advised" Agi-  
tation Cost State \$50,000,000**

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 14.—Announcing in a letter to Attorney General Palmer he had decided to postpone, probably indefinitely, a conference requested by Mr. Palmer between Federal, state and other officials on the high cost of living problem, Governor Samuel R. McKelvie said there was no way of telling "the amount of injury that has been done Nebraska by the ill-advised agitation of producers by the ill-advised agitation of those who would lead the country to believe it is possible to effect an artificial regulation of the laws of economy."

"I have no doubt the decline in the price of hogs and corn has cost Nebraska farms at least \$50,000,000, and yet no benefit has accrued to the consumers because of this decline," the governor wrote.

The conference was to have taken place here November 25, and the governor's letter was sent to a telegram from Mr. Palmer asking if the meeting could be postponed until December 2 to permit his attendance.

Answering Mr. Palmer's inquiry Governor McKelvie said it was becoming "more and more apparent the question of the high cost of living is one that will be solved economically and not through activities of legislators or prosecutors."

## Man Who Hired Baff Slayers May Be Tried in Italy

**Consul General Here Asks  
For Certified Copies of All  
Evidence Against Antonio  
Cardinale, on Way Abroad**

Antonio Cardinale, who hired the gunmen who murdered Barnett Baff, and who was chief witness for the prosecution in the various trials growing out of the West Washington Market shooting, will have to stand trial for his crime in Italy, according to an opinion yesterday by James O'Malley, special deputy attorney general, at Sing Sing for the murder of Joseph Cohen, now in the death house at Sing Sing.

Mr. O'Malley, who figured in the Baff inquiries, was asked by Assistant Attorney General Peck at the John Doe inquiry into allegations that bribery was committed at the trial of Joseph Cohen in the death house at Sing Sing for the murder of Joseph Cohen, now in the death house at Sing Sing.

Mr. O'Malley explained that Cardinale had been indicted by the grand jury of the Southern District of New York for the murder of Joseph Cohen, now in the death house at Sing Sing.

But I think Cardinale was a foolish man to return to Italy," said Mr. O'Malley. "He has been indicted by the grand jury of the Southern District of New York for the murder of Joseph Cohen, now in the death house at Sing Sing."

That the sentence of Joseph Cohen will be commuted was indicated by Judge McIntyre. General Sessions who presided at the John Doe hearing yesterday, and announced that it would after one more session at which Alfred J. Becker, former Deputy Attorney General will testify, following which evidence of perjury at the Cohen trial will go to the grand jury.

"Why does not the District Attorney recommend a commutation of the Cohen sentence?" Judge McIntyre asked. "If the Governor wants my opinion, I shall certainly recommend that the sentence be commuted."

Joe Sorro, the Baff witness who recanted his testimony and then recanted his recantation, is still in the custody of the Attorney General's office. He is said.

## Haase Is Eulogized at Memorial in Reichstag

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Black-draped red flags decorated the Reichstag Chamber to-day in honor of Hugo Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists, whose ashes were deposited in the Lichterfelde cemetery. More than a dozen speakers eulogized the dead leader.

Wendell D. Smith, speaking for the Independents, characterized him as the "brains of the revolution," saying Haase was responsible for the final adoption of the government policy. Other speakers lauded Haase as the champion German pacifist.

Workers in the principal industrial plants were represented by a special delegation.

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## U. S. to Sell 56,000 Horns

**Devices That Warned of Gas At-  
tacks on Market Nov. 19**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Signal horns of the type used by the American Expeditionary Forces to sound warnings when the enemy started gas attacks will be converted to peace time uses, if the War Department can find a market for its surplus supply.

Bids for the government supply of horns, totalling over 56,000, will be opened at 12 noon by the War Department to-day. "These horns," said, "can be used on motorbuses, as signals for factories, schools and offices; for drawbridge signals; by farmers in place of the dinner bell, and as noise-making devices for football and baseball rooters."

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## Germany Is Losing Rare Earth Trade To Southern States

**Dr. Harlan S. Miner Says  
Land Worthless as Farms  
Will Produce Needed  
Minerals of Great Value**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—How greatly the United States is attaining its chemical independence was shown when Dr. Harlan S. Miner, chairman of the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society, addressed the Cincinnati section on the subject of "The Rare Earths."

Dr. Miner has done important pioneer work in putting to practical use many rare minerals for the supply of which, before the war, the United States was almost totally dependent upon Germany and Austria. He stopped at Cincinnati on his way to the South where he is to investigate the possibility of gaining further supplies of these materials.

The need for certain chemicals used in the practical arts was developed very strongly when the supply was cut off shortly after the war began in 1914. In the sale of some of these minerals, Germany practically held a monopoly. With the development of the South it has been found that land which is of small value for agriculture was rich in rare earths, the presence of which has been scarcely suspected.

Dr. Miner spoke especially of the production and the practical use of such minerals as thorium, mesothorium and cerium, the principal commercial value of which is for the making of gas mantles. Although the rare earths from which they are derived come principally from India and from Brazil, the Germans were able to get substantial control of the handling of these elements. They imported the raw materials, but it through the commercial processes and reshipped it to the Western Hemisphere. Dr. Miner spoke of the advances which have been made by American industrial chemistry in the last year or so through which it was possible for these rare earths to be processed in the United States and thereby conserve the shipping space.

He announced that progress had been made in turning out in commercial quantities of mesothorium which is an intensely radioactive substance that is chemically identical with radium and may be used for many of the same purposes. As the demand for radium in the treatment of diseases, especially of cancer, increases, the importance of having radioactive bodies becomes more pronounced.

In North Carolina and in other southern states, deposits of these rare earths have been disclosed and it is believed that eventually they will not only a source of chemical independence to the country but that their mining will add considerably to the wealth of the regions in which they are found.

## King and Queen of Belgium Appreciate U. S. Hospitality

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The appreciation of the King and Queen of Belgium and their suite for the hospitality of the United States during their recent visit here was communicated to the Department of State to-day by the American Legation at Brussels. The king expressed to the American Minister the gratitude that the royal party felt for their splendid reception in America and said that the weeks of his visit in the United States were the happiest of his life.

## Apponyi Asked to Form Cabinet

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—Efforts by Premier Friedrich to form a coalition cabinet have failed. Count Albert Apponyi, a former Hungarian Premier, has been summoned to attempt to bring the parties together.

## Belgian Women to Sail

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Belgian women technical staff of the International Labor Conference, Mlle. Vetoire Cappe and Mlle. Bertha de Lathuys, will sail for home from New York next Wednesday.

## Seeks German Colonies for U. S. Negroes

**Senator France Believes Ed-  
ucated Blacks Here Would  
Welcome Chance to Live  
Under Our Flag in Africa**

## Backs Treaty Reservation

**Hasty Action Without Con-  
sideration of Plan Is  
Opposed in the Senate**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Voluntary emigration of the negroes of this country to the former German colonies in Africa, where they would have a greater opportunity than in this country but would still remain under the American flag, is believed by Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, to be not only a possibility but a probability, if the United States will take those colonies.

Mr. France has prepared a reservation to the peace treaty, under which the United States would take over the colonies as her one-fifth of the German overseas possessions which, he says, is granted this country by the treaty. He would have the former German colonies developed under the tutelage of the United States and opened up as lands of opportunity for the educated negroes of this country.

"The educated negroes, made ambitious by education, but held down more or less in this country, would turn to these African colonies as lands where the fullest opportunities for their abilities would be open," said Senator France to-day. "I think they would desire to go there as fast as we educated them. In time I think there is no question that all of our negroes would go there."

**Vast Issues Involved, He Says**

"How much consideration have some who will sign the application for a cloture, given to the subject of the disposition of the German colonies?" Mr. France continued. "The Foreign Relations Committee, with practically no word of explanation, has reported a reservation No. 14, by the adoption of which the United States would renounce her interest in the vast dominions, title to which Germany renounces to the principal Allied and associated powers, under Article 119 to 127 inclusive. Surely so important an action as the adoption of this reservation should not be taken without full and free discussion, and I believe that the masses of the people would unqualifiedly condemn those favoring cloture, if they knew the vastness of the issues involved in this reservation."

"Germany was a great empire, her colonial possessions and her sphere of influence embracing an area of 1,484,944 square miles, an area approximately one-half of the total area of the United States, a one-fifth interest in which is vested in the United States under Article 119."

"In view of the heavy indebtedness of the Allied and associated powers to the United States, if there is to be any renunciation of interest in this vast territory it should be by them to the United States, rather than by the United States to them. This vast territory is located in Asia, Africa and Oceania, the German island possessions alone, particularly those of the equator, being, because of their strategic importance, of what possible value to the United States, and an asset which should not be transferred to a possibly unfriendly power."

**Opposes Giving Up Interest**

"It was stated recently upon the floor of the House of Representatives that

the gross expenditure by the United States for the prosecution of the war, including loans to the Allies, would total nearly \$55,000,000,000, and in view of this the Senate should not without due deliberation sign away our interest in the German colonial possessions.

have presented a reservation which would transfer to the United States the German African colonies, because I feel that we owe much to Africa and are under heavy obligation to the African peoples because of our long oppression and exploitation of them. I hold that this nation, because of its long experience with and profound interest in the African people and because of its large population of African descent, is the nation best fitted to administer the German African colonies.

"If the league of nations is to give anything in the way of international cooperation for the education and fitting for self-determination of the backward peoples, Africa presents a rare opportunity for such cooperation."

## Urges Allied Cooperation

Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and the United States should all work side by side for the upbuilding of Africa and its people, with the end in view of establishing there ultimately a great single African state, ultimately entirely controlled by the African people themselves, in the work of building which state, the people of African descent here might well have a large and important part.

"To participate in the solution of the African problem would not be for this country to embark upon a new and untried policy, for by our presence at the conference of Berlin in 1885 and our ratification of the act of Brussels, and by the official statements of our Department of State, we have already assumed our interest and admitted our responsibility for conditions in Africa."

"Whether we shall ultimately share in the opportunities and responsibilities presented by the German-African colonies is a question for the Senate to decide, but so large a question, involving as it does international, racial and financial problems of the first magnitude, should certainly receive full consideration and exhaustive discussion by the Senate."

## Baker Approves Design for Victory Medal Fighters Get

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The design for the "Victory Medal" to be given to every American who took part in the world war, was approved to-day by Secretary Baker. James E. Frazier, a New York sculptor, designed the medal, which will be of bronze, about the size of a silver dollar. On the one side will be a figure of Victory with the inscription, "The Great War for Civilization," and on the reverse side the names of the Allied and associated powers.

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Four-in-hand ties, heretofore 1.50 3.25 1.10

Four-in-hand ties, heretofore 2.50 4.50 1.55

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